**Claims**

1. Hydrophilic siloxane copolymers preparable by a first step of reacting organopolysiloxanes (1) which have at least one silicon-bonded hydrogen atom per molecule with substantially linear oligomeric or polymeric compounds (2) of the general formula

$$R^1-(A-C_nH_{2n})_m-A^1-H \qquad (I)$$

where $R^1$ is a monovalent optionally substituted hydrocarbyl radical capable of adding Si-H groups in a hydrosilylation reaction,
A is a bivalent polar organic radical selected from the group consisting of -O-, -C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-, -O-C(O)-O-, -C(O)-NH-, -NH-C(O)-, urethane radical and urea radical,
$A^1$ is a bivalent polar organic radical selected from the group consisting of -O-, -NH- and -NR'- (where R' is a monovalent hydrocarbyl radical of 1 to 18 carbon atoms),
n is an integer from 1 to 20, and
m is a positive integer,
and a second step of reacting the resulting H-$A^1$-containing intermediates (4) with organic compounds (5), which have two or more isocyanate groups per molecule,
with the proviso that the water content of the compounds (1) and (2), which are used for preparing the hydrophilic siloxane copolymers, is lower than 2000 weight ppm, in each case based on the total weight of compounds (1) and (2).

2. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to claim 1 characterized in that the organic compounds (5), which have two or more isocyanate groups per molecule, are used in amounts of 0.5 to

1.0 mol of isocyanate group per mole of H-$A^1$ group in the intermediate (4).

3. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to claim 1 or 2 characterized in that said organopolysiloxanes (1) have the general formula

$$H_gR_{3-g}SiO(SiR_2O)_o(SiRHO)_pSiR_{3-g}H_g \qquad (III)$$

where R in each occurrence may be the same or different and is a monovalent optionally substituted hydrocarbyl radical having 1 to 18 carbon atoms per radical,
g is 0, 1 or 2,
o is 0 or an integer from 1 to 1500, and
p is 0 or an integer from 1 to 200,
with the proviso that there is at least one silicon-bonded hydrogen atom per molecule.

4. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to claim 3 characterized in that said organopolysiloxanes (1) are α,ω-dihydrodiorganopolysiloxanes.

5. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 4 characterized in that A and $A^1$ in the formula (I) are an oxygen atom -O-.

6. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 5 characterized in that the compound (2) is a polyether of the general formula

$$H_2C=CH=R^2-(OC_nH_{2n})_m-OH \qquad (IV)$$

where $R^2$ is a bivalent hydrocarbyl radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and
n and m are each as defined in claim 1.

7. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 6 characterized in that the compound (5) is a diisocyanate of the general formula

$$O=C=N-R^3-N=C=O \qquad (V)$$

where $R^3$ is a bivalent hydrocarbyl radical having 4 to 40 carbon atoms per radical.

8. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 7 characterized in that the second step utilizes further compounds (7) selected from the group of the formulae

$$R^4-(A-C_nH_{2n})_m-A^1-H \qquad (VII),$$

$$HO-R^5-NR^4-R^5-OH \qquad (VIII),$$

$$HO-R^5-NR^4_2 \qquad (IX),$$

$$HO-R^6(NR^4_2)_2 \qquad (X),$$

$$HO-R^7-(NR^4_2)_3 \qquad (XI),$$

$$(HO)_2R^6-NR^4_2 \qquad (XII) \text{ and}$$

$$HNR^4_2 \qquad (XIII)$$

where $R^4$ is a hydrogen atom or an R radical which may optionally contain a nitrogen atom,
$R^5$ is a bivalent hydrocarbyl radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms per radical,
$R^6$ is a trivalent organic radical having 1 to 100 carbon atoms per radical, preferably a trivalent hydrocarbyl radical having 1 to 100 carbon atoms, which contains one or more oxygen atoms,

$R^7$ is a tetravalent organic radical having 1 to 100 carbon atoms per radical, preferably a tetravalent hydrocarbyl radical having 1 to 100 carbon atoms which contains one or more oxygen atoms, and
$A^1$, n and m are as defined in claim 1.

9. The hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that they are of the general formula

$$CH_2=CH-R^3-(OC_nH_{2n})_m-OC(O)NH-R^2-NHC(O)O[(C_nH_{2n}O)_m-R^3-CH_2CH_2-R_2SiO(R_2SiO)_o-R_2SiO-CH_2CH_2-R^3-(OC_nH_{2n})_m-OC(O)NH-R^2-NHC(O)O]_x(C_nH_{2n}O)_m-R^3-CH=CH_2 \quad (VI),$$

where R in each occurrence may be the same or different and is a monovalent optionally substituted hydrocarbyl radical having 1 to 18 carbon atoms per radical,
$R^2$ is a bivalent hydrocarbyl radical having 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
$R^3$ is a bivalent hydrocarbyl radical having 4 to 40 carbon atoms per radical,
n is an integer from 1 to 20,
m is a positive integer,
o is 0 or an integer from 1 to 1500, and
x is 0 or an integer from 1 to 20.

10. A process for preparing the hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that it comprises
a first step of reacting
organopolysiloxanes (1) which have at least one silicon-bonded hydrogen atom per molecule with substantially linear oligomeric or polymeric compounds (2) of the general formula

$$R^1-(A-C_nH_{2n})_m-A^1-H \quad (I)$$

where $R^1$ is a monovalent optionally substituted hydrocarbyl radical capable of adding Si-H groups in a hydrosilylation reaction,
A is a bivalent polar organic radical selected from the group consisting of -O-, -C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-, -O-C(O)-O-, -C(O)-NH-, -NH-C(O)-, urethane radical and urea radical,
$A^1$ is a bivalent polar organic radical selected from the group consisting of -O-, -NH- and -NR'- (where R' is a monovalent hydrocarbyl radical of 1 to 18 carbon atoms),
n is an integer from 1 to 20, and
m is a positive integer,
and a second step of reacting the resulting H-$A^1$-containing intermediates (4) with organic compounds (5), which have two or more isocyanate groups per molecule,
with the proviso that the water content of the compounds (1) and (2), which are used for preparing the hydrophilic siloxane copolymers, is lower than 2000 weight ppm, in each case based on the total weight of compounds (1) and (2).

11. The process according to claim 10 characterized in that the organic compounds (5), which have two or more isocyanate groups per molecule, are used in amounts of 0.5 to 1.0 mol of isocyanate group per mole of H-$A^1$ group in the intermediate (4).

12. Emulsions comprising
(A) hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 9, and
(B) water.

13. The process for producing the emulsions according to claim 10 by mixing of
(A) hydrophilic siloxane copolymers according to any one of claims 1 to 9, with
(B) water.